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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1881. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 49

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

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Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged ct the above rates, except on special contracts.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

A special telegram from Washington informs us that Gen. Keifer of Ohio, has been nominated for Speaker. He is an able man. Hon. Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania, served as Clerk of the House for many years, during the controll of the Republicans before, and is known to be one of the best posted parliamentarians in the United States, as well as the best politician. He is the present clerk of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Col. Geo. W. Hooker, of Vermont, has been a member of the legislature several times, and at this time is Assistant Secretary of the National Committee. He is a young man, not over thirty, but is as bright as a star, and is one of the rising young men of the country.

Col. W. P. Brownlow, the nominee for Door Keeper, is the son of the late Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee. Mr. B. has been in the Treasury Department for some time.

All the selections are splendid, and does credit to the judgment of the Republican members of the House.

Anti-Prohibition and anti-Bourbonism is to be the war cry for 1882.

Postmaster General James and wife were at the exhibition in Atlanta on Monday last.

Mr. Edgar M. Marble, who has held the position of Commissioner of Patents at Washington, has resigned and accepted a position on the Northern Pacific railroad as law commissioner, $10,000 a year.

GUITEAU TRIAL

The assassin has been on the witness stand for three days of the past week, committing all sorts of conduct, lying, &c. It is about time to stop the farce, called a trial: It looks as if it will go on until after Chritmas.

The annual session of "the National Council" will be held at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 14th of December. Hon. Jas. H. Harris and W. P. Canaday are the representatives from North Carolina. General James S. Nigley, of Pittsburg, Pa., is President, Thomas G. Baker, of New York, and Samuel F. Groinner, of Pa., are the Secretaries.

Secretary of the Treasury Folger has appointed Frank Sperry as his private Secretary, in place of Mr. E. J. Babcock, who has held the position of private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury for the past seven years. Mr. Babcock was at once appointed to another position in the Treasury Department with the same pay.

The Roanoke *News*, published at Weldon, Halifax county, N. C., published our editorial notice concerning John Moore, in which we recommended him as a suitable candidate for Superior Court Judge. The *News* says:

> If a Republican is to be elected we had as soon see Mr. Moore occupying the position as any other. He is very popular in this section and would make a good run.

Telegrams to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* state that President Arthur intends to consult the southern leaders as to who he shall appoint as their representative in the Cabinet; and that one man from each state will be selected for the purpose of giving the President the desired information. How the committee is to be selected no one knows, But it is sincerely wished that North Carolina will be properly represented.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton seems to be the right man in the proper place. He is making quite a reputation; he has taken hold as if he knew, as he evidently does, what he is about. Mr. Hatton is a newspaper man, and was posted as to the duties of the office, he did not have to be educated up to it after his appointment. President Arthur will never fail as long as he appoints such men as Hatton.

A little Democratic paper in this city makes it a rule to call every criminal who is brought up before the court colored. On Thursday and Friday last a white man by the name of Merrick, and his wife, were tried for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, and this Democratic sheet referred to them as colored. We suppose the reporters sight is not very good, or his judgment is very bad—very likely both.

HALIFAX ELECTION FRAUD.

The last election, in November 1880, the poll-holders, and other election officers in the county of Halifax so mrnipulated ballot-boxes in that county as to count in the Democratic officers, notwithstanding the county is about 2,300 Republican majority. The parties have been indicted, and are now before Judge Bond. And if they should be convicted of the crime that there is not the slightest doubt that they are guilty of, we hope Judge Bond will make an example of them that will cause the Shackelfords, Boneys Lumsdens and others of like character, who committed the frauds in this district, at the last election, to open their eyes and see what they have escaped. Every one of the crowd, including Mr. Shackelford, should be in Albany penitentiary to-day.

A. H. VanBOKKELEN.

On the 2d day of July last President Garfield was stricken down by an assassin. There were no people in the country who showed greater grief and anxiety at the occurrence than the citizens of this city, regardless of politics. On Monday, the 4th day of July, Mayor Smith called a meeting of the citizens to take suitable action. While this meeting was in progress, A. H. VanBokkelen came up Front street and when he got in front of Messrs. Parker & Taylor's store, he found Messrs. J. H. Springer, John W. Perdue and Robert Scarborough in conversation with the above firm concerning the sad affair. Some one of the gentleman asked Mr. VanBokkelen if he was not going up to the citizens' meeting. He said no that he cared nothing for the stricken President, and in a very angry manner said he cared more for the meanest man in this city than he did for Garfield. About that time Mr. Scarborough got his "Irish up," and he went for VanBokkelen in a manner more forcible than elegant. Those who were present and heard the conversation state that Mr. VanBokklen's language was very insulting and abusive of the wounded President, and that Mr. Scarbourgh deserved great credit for resenting it, and that VanBokklen got himself out of that crowd as quick as his legs would carry him.

What do our merchants think of having a President of the Chamber of Commerce, who has in a manner applauded the act of Guiteau in assinating the President of the United States. This is not a party question, but one that disgraces every person in this city on account of the position the man occupies.

The colored question is troubling our Presbyterian friends considerably; very likely it will be decided in favor of the colored people. Our valued contemporary, the North Carolina *Presbyterian*, says:

> 'Quite a commotion is caused by the recent action of some of our Church Courts, on the question which has arisen with respect of the status of colored Ministers in our Church. * * *
>
> "A concrete case has arisen, and as briefly as possible we will state it: Some time ago Samuel Park, colored, was duly ordained and enrolled as a member of Memphis Presbytery. Since then he has regularly reported to Presbytery and taken part in its proceedings. On one occasion his presence as a *Presbyter* was necessary to constitute a quorum; his name on the roll was held to entitle the Presbytery to additional representation in the Assembly, and this representation because of his enrollment it received.
>
> "Some months ago, after the above, a very important matter being under discussion the right of the colored Presbyter to vote was questioned. The Presbytery decided against his right to vote. The minority appealed to Synod and that body decided that the following view, we copy from an exchange, is correct: "That no Presbytery could ordain on the authority of a recommendation from the Assembly; that the only authority to ordain what is laid down in the Constitution of the Church; and that whenever a Presbytery solemnly laid its hands upon a man, ordaining him to the ministry, they then and there gave him full authority to be a Presbyter—and that if in any such case he, or any one else for him, should *demand* his right to vote, there was no constitutional way of forbidding him to do so."
>
> The case seems very clear to us. The Assembly cannot make law; it cannot add one jot or title to the Constitution of the Church or take an iota therefrom.

Extravagance of the people of this community is what makes them poor. A person with an income of $25 or $50 per month will support a cook, a washwoman and housemaid, and most of the cases a nurse—about three servants. These servants must be fed and paid; to do that the grocery bills have to go unpaid, the clothing for the family is not paid for. These extravagances account for failures in business of our very best merchants. If the man would get up and saw his wood for his wife to get breakfast, they both would be healthier and happier.

The U. S. District Court convines at Charlotte to-morrow.

DEATH OF L. E. RICE, ESQ.

The sad intelligence has been received by his brother, Mr. Warren E. Rice, that L. E. Rice, Esq., died this forenoon at Wilmington, North Carolina, of phthisis. The deceased was well and favorably known here, and the announcement of his death will cause pain to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. For nearly four years he had been afflicted with a throat trouble, and not long since visited this section for the purpose of consulting physicians in the hope that he might obtain relief. He returned to Wilmington apparently somewhat relieved, but the disease developed into phthisis and death followed.

The deceased was born in Framingham, Mass., and was forty-five years of age. He received a liberal education in the schools of his native place and at Westminster academy. In early life he engaged in the dry goods business at Eimira, N. Y., and came to Lawrence about 26 years ago, associating himself with his father in the manufacture of bedsteads and the job turning business. He was clerk of the common council in 1860, 1861 and 1862, also auditor of accounts the two latter years, both of which positions he filled very acceptably. In 1863 he left Lawrence to assume the position of paymaster in the navy, and during the rebellion was assigned to the receiving ship, Massachusetts, engaged in furnishing supplies to the north and south Atlantic and gulf squadron. After serving his connection with the navy he returned to Lawrence, remaining here, however, but a short time, when he went to Wilmington, and at his death held the position of special deputy collector of customs at that place.

He leaves a wife and one son; the latter is now a student at the Institute of Technology at Boston. The remains will be forwarded to this city for interment.

The deceased held and merited the respect of all with whom he was acquainted. He was a genial companion, a true friend, and as a man the very soul of honor.—*Lawrence Daily American 25th ult.*

ENFIELD, N. C., Nov. 29, 1881.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Post:

It has been so long since a letter has been seen in your paper from this county, that the writter thought it would not be out of the way to state a few facts which I think will be of interest to the reading public.

The election frauds of Halifax county will be tried this week, and some 30 witnesses have been summond to Raleigh to give evidence in regard to the frauds. It may be well just here to mention some of the facts. In Calidonia township they prevented 250 voters from voting by unnecessarly challenging legal voters. In Palmyra township the Registration book was stolen, which prevented about 400 Republicans and about 30 Democrats from voting, and in Weldon township, one of the men that is indicted was seen with a string around one of the ballot-boxes tied to his leg, and he was backing out of the room with it when stopped by a young man by the name of James Smith. In this same township, in reading out the tickets, they called the Republican ticket Democratic, to the amount of about 230, or more. Nay, more, in Enfield township, one Bryant, a Democratic poll-holder, changed the Legislature, which had a Republican majority of about four hundred and placed another stuffed with Democratic votes. In Little township they prevented about 50 from voting by challenging, and after committing all of these frauds at the different voting precincts, it was seen when the canvassing board met that the Republican Senator and Representatives were elected; then the only way for them to defeat the Republicans was to count out Halifax precinct, which had gone Republican by about 650 majority; so they counted it out, and that gave the Democratic candidates 51 majority. And this is the way they carried Halifax county in the last election.

Now, I ask, in the name of common sense and common justice, how long is this to last? I hope the day is not far distant when the good people of North Carolina will rise up in their might and majesty and vote the party that indorse such frauds out of existence.

Respectfully yours, ENFIELD.

P. S. Two of the men that were indicted have been allowed to escape, because they were not arrested at the time the true bill was found. Our officers should be more faithful in the performance of their duty. E.

Guiteau should be hung, though it now looks as if he will not be found guilty. The insane dodge is having its effect on the country.

The U. S. Circuit Court has been in session the past week at Raleigh.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE POST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1881.

At a caucus to-day of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, Hon. J. W. Keifer, of Ohio, was nominated for Speaker, Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk, Col. Geo. W. Hooker, of Vermont, Sergeant at Arms, Col. W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, Door Keeper. The caucus was perfectly harmonious.

O. H.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The mint operations for the past year makes a splendid showing for the business of the country. The Director of the mint, in his annual report shows that the total amount of gold and silver bullion received and worked by the mint and assay offices was $226,225,522, Of this sum, $193,371,101 was gold, and $32,854,421 was silver; a sum of $50,000,000 more than the previous year.—And $95,000,000 of the amount was foreign gold. The report says that "the settlements at the close of the year covered transactions and actual transfers between the superintendent and operative officers of gold and silver bullion to the value of over six million dollars. While bullion and funds amounting to over one hundred and twenty-eight million dollars were examined, weighed and counted." We are not surprised that our country, with such a showing should be the happiest on top of the ground.

CITY ITEMS.

Superior Court convines to-morrow in this city.

Mr. A. Porter, of Cumberland county, paid us a flying visit on Thursday.

Messrs. Hart, Baily & Co., are prepared to perform all kinds of pluming.

Ex-Senator Ross, of Brunswick county, was in the city on Thursday last.

John Anderson, a stevedore, had his foot badly hurt on Monday last, while stowing a vessel.

Col. John J. Hedrick appears as a candidate to sell goods, corner Front and Market streets.

John H. Whiteman, Esq., who has been very sick, has so far recovered as to be out on the streets.

Timber is being brought to this market, to the great delight of the mill men. Bring it along, it is valuable at this time.

The steamboats are again making their regular trips up the Cape Fear river to Fayetteville, loaded with freight both ways.

Every man should read the opinion of Col. McRae published on Second page, concerning the rights of the colored citizens to set on juries, and to be otherwise treated before the courts as citizens.

Calton Sessoms, of Sampson county, was in the city on Tuesday last. Mr. Sessoms is enjoying better health than he has for years before. He paid quite a flying trip to his friends here, and returned to Sampson county to look after blue-berries. We hope he will be able to spare time to call down again soon.

Colonel L. E. Rice was a descendant of one of the oldest settlers of the Cape Fear river. Mr. Henry Nutt says that one of Colonel Rice's ancestry, a man by the name of Rice, of Massachusetts, owned all that large tract of land on the Cape Fear river below Town Creek, and sold it a great many years ago to a Mr. Cowan, the great grand father of Col. Robert Cowan.

Capt. E. J. Pennypacker, President of the Champion Compress and Warehouse Company is having a large and commodious guano warehouse erected on the west side of the Cape Fear river. It will be the largest building of the kind in the city. We learn from Capt. P. that he expects an increased business in the guano trade this winter and spring.

The Wilmington and Weldon, and the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Companies, we are informed, will erect extensive warehouses on their wharves in this city within the next six months—and we further understand that they propose to build new machine shops in place of the old, rickety shanties they now use as such. We are glad to hear such good news.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The Register of Deeds issued marriage licenses to the following parties the past week:

Mr. Josh Russ and Miss Sarah Anderson.

Mr. Ed. Jacobs and Miss Rosabell Faison.

Mr. James Wilson and Miss Nancy Merrick.

Mr. G. G. Auman and Miss Rachael Garrett.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.—The following deeds and mortgages have been probated the past week by the proper officers:

Thos. Nixon, mortgage to L. Vollers.

A. C. Craft and others, deed to Lucy Craft.

C. M. Stedman and others, deed to A. J. Mott.

Rosenthal, deed of trust to J. I. Macks.

Jos. E. Sampson and wife, mortgage to L. Vollers.

W. N. Holt and wife, deed to William Blanks.

T. A. Davis, mortgage to S. H. Manning.

J. E. Sampson, commissioner deed to S. Nelson.

W. H. Gerken and wife, deed to M. E. Canaday.

David Bass, mortgage to A. C. Wessell.

J. B. King and wife, deed to Aaron Davis.

L. A. Hart and wife, deed to A. C. Hart.

S. H. Manning, deed to Thos. M. Gardner.

W. H. Hanby and wife, mortgage to Laura Fishblate.

P. Cummings and wife, deed to W. A. Cummings.

W. A. Cummings and wife, deed to Jno. T. Bland.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The following are the case of importance tried during the past term:

State vs Alex. Sauls, A & B, guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs Wm. Pickney and William Smith, A & B. Judgment suspended until next court.

State vs J. T. Edens, abstructing streets. Continued.

State vs Oscar Jones, carrying concealed weapons, guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of cost.

State vs William Pickney, A & B, guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs Eliza Berden, peace warrant. Not guilty.

State vs Wm. Pickney, A & B. Continued.

State vs Florence Morriss, nusiance. Continued.

State vs Davied Brown, peace warrant. Judgment *nisi*.

State vs Mack Culbreth, L & R. Defendant submits.

State vs Mack Culbreth, false pretense. Defendant submits.

State vs Thos. Farrell, A & B. Not guilty.

State vs Beverly Scott, peace warrant, guilty.

State vs Lewis Jackson, L & R. Not guilty.

State vs John Ferris, A B. Not guilty.

State vs Charles Anderson, A & B. Defendant submits.

State vs Primus DeLeon, L & R. continued.

State vs Wm. Phinney, perjury, guilty. Six years in penitentiary.

State vs Beverly Scott, peace warrant, guilty.

State vs David Brown, peace warrant, guilty.

State vs John Solomon, L & R., guilty.

State vs John M. Gorden and Wm. T. Gorden, insuring without license. Continued.

State vs Wm. Price. L & R., guilty.

State vs Thomas Wescott, larceny, guilty.

State vs Pat Sullivan, carrying concealed weapon. Defendant submits.

State vs Albert W. Herring and Mary Ray, L & R. Guilty as to Mary Ray, and not guilty as to Herring.

State vs Amanda Turmar, perjury, guilty.

State vs Ann Davis, L & R., guilty.

State vs Hiram Merritt and Sarah Merritt, L & R., not guilty.

State vs John Deal and Chas. Williams, forgery, guilty.

State vs David Brown, A & B, guilty.

State vs Charles Williams, larceny. Continued.

State vs W. L. Smith, et. al., nusiance. Continued.

The Revenue Cutter Colfax has been thoroughly overhauled and placed in first class condition for winter cruising, under the supervision of Capt. Gabrielson, her commanding officer. The Colfax is one of the very best steamers in the service. The coast from Georgetown, S. C., to Body Island, N. C., is a dangerous one, but the officers and this very excellent vessel are both equal to the task. We are of the opinion that the ship could not be in better hands than the present commander and his staff.

A railroad to Jacksonville is the next thing on docket, if our people can ever be woke up to a sense of duty to themselves and the city.

Rev. F. W. E. Peschau has arrived from Nashville, Tenn., and will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's (Lutheran) Church to-day, and may assume Pastoral charge, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Bernheim. Services will be in English in the morning, and in German at night.

A railroad from Point Caswell to Clinton will benefit the country thro' which it passes, as well as very greatly benefit Clinton, Point Caswell and Wilmington. Capt. Richard Paddison, of Point Caswell, is moving very energetically to raise the stock, and we wish him success. If our merchants really desire to aid in an enterprise that will benefit Wilmington, they should subscribe toward the construction of the road.

The Carolina Central will sell return tickets to the Carolina Agricultural Fair at Wadesboro on the 20th, 21st and 22d of December, at the following reduced rates:

From Wilmington, $4.00; Clarkton, 3.60; Abbottsburg, 3.60; Bladenboro, 3.00; Lumberton, 2.70; Moss Neck, 2.40; Red Banks, 2.00; Shoe Heel, 1.80; Laurinburg, 1.60.

From Laurel Hill, $1.50; Old Hundred, 1.25; Sand Hill, 1.00; Rockingham, 1.00; Pee Dee, 80; Lilesville, 65; Wadesboro, 25; Polkton, 40; Beaver Dam, 75.

From Monroe, $1.10; Matthews', 1.60; Charlotte, 2.00; Tuckaseege, 2.25; Brevard, 3.00; Iron, 3.00; Lincolnton, 3.00; Cherryville, 3.00; Shelby, 3.00.

No half price tickets sold.

Articles intended for exhibition at the Fair will be transported to Wadesboro at the regular rates, and if returned to original shipper, will be transported free and first charges refunded.

The exhibition bids fair to be a grand success.

Col. O. H. Dockery and others will deliver addresses on the 21st of December.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION

BUYERS!

PERSONS BUYING DRY GODS FOR CASH will get all the advantages they are entitled to, in buying from me, as I do business EXCLUSINELY FOR CASH, both buying and selling.

I invite your attention to my Staple Stock of

LINEN TABLE GOODS,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES, ETC.

I keep the best and cheapest stock of

TOWELS.

Ladies and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,

Handsome Embroidered and Mourning Handkerchiefs.

NECK TIES FOR LADIES, in every style.

SPANISH LACE TIES and FICHUS, black and white.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, from 15 cents to $1 50.

THE BEST 50 cent CORSET IN THE CITY.

THE BEST $1 00 CORSET EVER SOLD.

SEETING, SHIRTING and COLORED HOMESPUN

All kinds of Goods for

Men and Boys' Wear.

The celebrated

North Carolina Cassimeres and Kerseys

Sold by me surpasses any other Goods for durability and economy—it is almost impossible to supply the demand

The readers of the POST are respectfully invited to give me a call. I promise in return good Goods at fair prices, polite attention and honest dealing.

Jno. J. HEDRICK,

Market street, corner Store, North side.

dec 4—1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY—Superior Court.

Julius Ellinger and Elias Drey, partners in trade under the firm name of Julius Ellinger & Co. Plaintiffs.

against

R. C. Myers, Administrator of George Myers, deceased, Defendant.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of said George Myers are hereby notified that a Creditors' bill has this day been filed by the Plaintiffs against the Defendant, [illegible]

S. VANAMRINGE, Clerk Sup'r Court New Hanover County.

dec 4-6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND BALL OF THE SEASON, under the auspices of Germania Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., will take place at Tienken's Hall, on Front street, on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. All Germans and Knights cordially invited. JNO. HAAR, JR., Chm. Com.

dec 4-1t

WATER WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having engaged a competent and experienced PLUMBER, from the North, beg to notify the public that they will hereafter combine with their present Iron and Copper Work the business of

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

By doing FIRST CLASS WORK at reasonable prices they hope to merit any order their customers may leave with them.

dec 4-1m HART, BAILY & CO.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by th

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH,

First Class Acommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE, Proprietor.

november 20—tf

Coal and Wood!

GRATE, STOVE AND CHEST NUT SIZES

Best Quality RED and WHITE ASH.

WOOD.

OAK,

ASH,

LIGHTWOOD, &c.,

Very low. Sawed for Stoves or in long sticks, by

J. A. SPRINGER.

nov 20-1m

LOOK HERE!

DON'T SPEND A DOLLAR FOR CLOTHING

Until you have seen the *Great Bargains* we are offering in

DRY GOODS, &C.

Our entire stock at *Lower Prices than ever before*, to make room for *Fall Goods*.

SOL. BEAR & BROS.

The Clarendon Water Works Company

GIVES NOTICE THAT IT IS READY to receive applications for supplying water. Information in regard to rates, &c., can be had, and applications must be made at the Superintendent's office, No. 1 Journal Building, Princess street, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. Service pipes will be laid in the order in which the applications are received. JOHN C. CHASE, Sup't.

nov 22-4t

GLOBE SALOON!

16 Market St.

CAPT. JIM MCGOWAN WILL FURNISH the best Whiskey for the Money in the City. Fine Cigars, Oysters, &c. Call and see him

oct 23-1y

Beef, Sausages.

JNO. C. BORNEMAN

ON NORTH SIDE OF MARKET Between Second and Third streets, is the place to buy the very best

Mutton,

Lamb,

Veal,

Beef,

Meat and

Sausages.

Purchases delivered promptly, and free of charge.

JOHN C. BORNEMAN.

Nov 6—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1881.

We will not publish communications unless parties forward their names, so that we may know who to hold responsible, if statements made are not correct.

A free ballot and a fair count, with local self-government and anti-prohibition, with equal rights to all men, will be the watchword in 1882 by the anti-Bourbon Democracy.

Hon. George Z. French proposes to commence the manufacture of lime for farming purposes. He has the material on his plantation near Rocky Point, and we learn he can make superior lime to that which is sold in this market. Mr. F. is a very enterprising gentleman, and will succeed at the business if any one can.

Should Congress pass the re-apportionment act before the 1st of April, and give North Carolina nine Congressmen, then Gov. Jarvis we suppose will call the state Legislature together to redistrict the state before the next election. It looks very much as if the old North State will be allowed, under the new apportionment, nine instead of eight Representatives, as now.

Congress convenes to-morrow, and there is every indication that the session will be a very important one. The Democratic party have controlled the last three (44th, 45th and 46th) Congresses, and have blocked business just six years. Now the Republican party must take hold where they left off the 3d day of March, 1875, and go on giving the country wholesome and progressive legislation which will make the nation prosperous and happy.

There are plenty of Democrats who are anxious to become the Mahone of North Carolina. One class havn't got the sand, a second lack the character. But there is another, who will at the proper time take the lead, and with a platform in favor of a free ballot, a fair count, local self-government and anti-prohibition will carry the state by forty thousand majority. The Democratic Bourbons need not be in a hurry about the men who are to lead in this movement, they will be found, and men "worthy of their steel," too.

COLORED JURORS.

For a long time the treatment of the colored people in the courts of the state has been so outrageous that the colored people themselves, and their friends, made up their minds to take some action in the matter. Some two weeks ago the editor of this paper consulted Colonel D. K. McRae, one of the most distinguished attorneys and statesmen in North Carolina, concerning the matter, and to-day we publish his legal opinion. And it will be seen,

1st. That the colored citizens are entitled to be treated the same in regard to serving on juries as the white men.

2d. That the county commissioners have committed perjury in not placing the names of colored men, who were qualified, on the jury list.

3d. The county commissioners have violated the United States law, and are liable to indictment and punishment in the Circuit Court of the United States.

4th. That it is the duty of the U. S. District Attorneys to prosecute these officials (County Commissioners) for refusing to do their duty by the colored people.

Col. McRae quotes from the acts of Congress and decisions of the United States Supreme Court direct, the highest law making power, and the highest court in the land, which is conclusive; and there can be no doubt of the right of the colored citizens to the same rights before the courts that the white enjoy.

Now, should the commissioners neglect or refuse to do justice by the colored people, then we hope they will be interviewed by Judge Hugh L. Bond, who understands how to deal with violators of law.

We hope that every one will read Col. McRae's opinion. It will certainly be to the advantage of county commissioners to do so.

MINISTERS HURLBUT AND KILPATRICK.

There seems to be a war between our Ministers at Peru and Chili. Minister Hurlburt of Peru, says the United States (his government) will not allow a war of conquest on the part of Chili against the nation of Peru. While Minister Kilpatrick, who represents us at Chili, says that Minister Hurlbut don't know anything about it, and is exceeding his instructions. We suppose that Minister Blaine will come in very soon, and recall them both, for their actions have already disgraced the government they were sent to South America to represent. And we shall be very much surprised if President Arthur don't dismiss them at once.

The next Virginia Senate will seat two colored members and the House eleven. Things are looking up for the colored man again in the south.—*Atlanta Republican.*

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Senator Vance must have had the weighty and sententious saying of Bacon, that knowledge is power, in his mind, when he advised the colored people not to lay too much stress upon the acquisition of knowledge. For we all know the views of the Senator and his following in the country in regard to the colored people; that they should be rendered docile and submissive as laborers for the "superior Caucasian," and that all their efforts to improve their condition and advance along the road of progress should receive the gentle but firm resistance of the Senator and his friends. But it is a matter of great gratification that the number of these selfish yet short-sighted obstructionists is steadily growing smaller, and that it is fast becoming a general opinion that the more educational facilities are multiplied for the colored people the more will be the improvement of the white people. The earth does move, said the philosopher, under his breath, when facing the tortures of the Holy Roman inquisition, and notwithstanding the relentless exertions of the Senator and his friends, for the past sixteen years, it is now an admitted fact that the prosperity of our colored fellow-citizens is inseparably connected with the welfare of the whole country.

Among some of the efforts of these brakes upon the wheels of progress, may be noticed the avidity with which their newspapers seized upon some statistics given to the public by Mr. R. G. White, of New York, about a year ago, upon the relations of crime and education. The conclusion of Mr. White was arrived at by comparing the records of crime and education in those states where the latter was highest and lowest. It may be easily recollected how the advocates of ignorance rolled the delicious morsel that the most criminals were reported from those states where the illiteracy was least. The widow told the great Dr. Johnson, during their courtship, in response to his information that he had an uncle hanged, that though no uncle of hers had been hanged, she had no doubt that she had many who deserved to be. While in those states in which education is rifest, criminals are most generally brought to justice, in other countries crime is far less frequently detected. Another argument is the number of divorces in educated communities, compared with divorces in those relatively ignorant. This proves nothing unless it is certain that the divorces are all that can or ought to be had. Speaking from a knowledge of North Carolina, there are many couples who can be, and probably would be, happier if divorced, than actually have the conjugal tie lawfully dissolved.

It seems a [illegible] almost to the darkness of the period of the fifth century of our era to have to defend popular education. Yet the attitude of its stealthy, but uncompromising enemies, has driven its friends to expose the falacies which they artfully spread before the public. There is a Constitutional provision which has existed for thirteen years, that there shall be in every district of the state a public school, maintained for four months in the year, at which the youth of the state between six and twenty-one years shall have free instruction. This has been evaded in fully two-thirds of the Democratic counties of the state. Last winter the legislature enacted that whenever the funds assigned by law shall be insufficient to keep up schools four months, the County Commissioners shall supplement the fund by the levy of a special tax. As the Constitution has been nullified, it is not surprising accordingly to find that the statute is contemptuously set aside by these same Democratic Commissioners. The Constitution gives the legislature power to compel the attendance of children upon the public or other schools. Yet it is a notorious fact that in most of the rural communities a large portion of the children never receive any instruction. The excuses for non attendance are generally frivolous, but sometimes the distance to be walked by these little creatures to a public school is too great. There are many school districts in the state whose most central location is fully four miles from some of the pupils residing in them. The selection of school committeemen is devolved by law upon the County Commissioners. How they perform this delicate responsibility may be inferred from the fact that they appoint persons who cannot read printed language.

Deficient as the school law is, its administration, as above pointed out, is a failure. That this is so must have been expected. Indeed it is difficult to escape the conviction that it was so intended. It will continue to be so until the not distant future places our public schools into the hands of those whose convictions are in favor of popular education, and who will give the problem the support of serious, philosophic and enlarged minds.

Lynching seems to be very popular now in the whole country, and is a very great remedy for crime. What a pity Guiteau hadn't been prescribed for in that way. We wouldn't have had the disgraceful scene that has been going on in the District Court at Washington for the past three weeks.

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the Post.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25, 1881.

COL. W. P. CANADAY:

DEAR SIR:—Your application to me for my professional opinion upon certain questions submitted, has been received, with your proffer of such compensation as I shall deem reasonable, and as I see no reason why I should not comply with your application, I have attempted to do so, and herewith furnish you with the result of my labor.

I understand your questions to be these:

I. Whether in the selection of jury lists the County Commissioners can rightfully select all whites, and altogether exclude colored men from such service.

You say the fact exists that in many counties of the state colored men are so excluded, that in such counties there are never any other than white jurors; although there are in such counties a large population of colored people, and many colored citizens qualified for the service.

II. Whether the Federal Constitution and laws of the United States as to such matters are not in force and to be obeyed by the state officers of North Carolina.

III. Whether such officers are not amenable and in what way and forum, for any disobedience of the provisions of the U. S. Constitution and laws in this regard.

IV. If other injurious consequences to the general public will not flow from this official disregard of the national legislation.

The questions are of the utmost importance, but not difficult, for each and all of them have been closed by judicial decision in the Court of the highest authority in the nation.

In so far as the Constitution of the United States has touched the questions immediately, the provisions will be found in the three late amendments, 13th, 14th, 15th. These and the legislation in pursuance thereof, cover the whole matter.

By the 13th, slavery and involuntary servitude except for crime, after conviction, within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, are prohibited. This prohibition covers every form of "serfage, vassalage, peonage villeinage or other compulsory service," whereby one person might be made subject to another.

The language though prohibitory is of positive, affirmative action and effect, conferring the blessed boon of freedom upon all alike; and rendering to every one within the domain of the nation, the right to be a freeman: unless by his own criminal act, of which he shall have been duly convicted he shall forfeit this privilege and immunity.

The 14th amendment creates, or recognizes, or defines a citizenship of the United States, and of the states, co-ordinate in a native or naturalized inhabitant, and brings thereby this dual relation of the person to two sovereignties, more effectually within the fold of the national protection, by broadening its organic powers beyond the ancient limits, and strengthening them beyond the ancient vigor. It does all this by ordaining that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States; and of the state wherein they reside." It prohibits to a state "to make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: It forbids a state to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and declares that no state shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.

The 15th contains a self prohibition, as well as one to the states, in declaring that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." So that by no agency of the United States in any of its departments; nor of the states in theirs, can this right of suffrage implied in the above prohibition be abridged because of race or color, so long as the Constitution of the United States remains unaltered. Neither Congress nor legislature can distinctively deny or impair it.

Whatever may have been thought by many, of the circumstances under which, and the methods by which, these amendments were adopted, they have passed into judgment, and become like the whole organic law, of which they are components, the supreme law of the land.

North Carolina has ratified them, and moulded her legislation upon them.

With them in force she has asserted the paramount allegiance of her citizens "to the Constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the state in contravention thereof, can have any binding force." Constitution of North Carolina, art. 1 sec. 5.

And notwithstanding the presence of these amendments in the National Constitution, she declares in here that she will "ever remain a member of the American Union, and that the people thereof are part of the *American* nation. Meaning thereby I suppose, that she will continue to be a *member of the United States*, and that *her* people are a particle of the people thereof. Ibid. art. 1 sec. 5.

When it is remembered that these amendments are the direct act of the people for the people, we cannot wonder at the sincere and cordial manifestation exhibited in the above citation from the state Constitution. Emphatic at least, if not gushing. Early in the History of these Amendments were their primary object and purpose judicially ascertained. In the "Slaughter House cases," the Supreme Court of the United States said: "No one can fail to be impressed with the one pervading purpose found in all the amendments, lying at the foundation of each, and without which none of them would have been suggested. We mean the freedom of the slave race, the security and firm establishment of that freedom, and the protection of the newly made freeman and citizen from the oppressions of those, who had formerly exercised unlimited dominion over them. 16 Wallace 71.

And in a later case the same Court speaking of that clause in the 14th Amendment, which declares that a state shall not "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Enquires, "What is this but declaring, that the law in the states *shall be the same*, for the black as for the white, that all persons, whether colored or white *shall stand equal* before the laws of the states, and in regard to the colored race, for whose protection the amendments were primarily designed, that *no discrimination* shall be made against them by law, because of their color. Strauder vs. West Va., 10 Otto 307.

To such an extent was the colored race the object of the amendments, that the Court "very much doubted, whether any action of a state, not directed by way of discrimination against the negroes as a class will ever be held to come within the purview of these provisions. 16 Wallace 81.

North Carolina has not by any statute or ordinance authorized, sanctioned, encouraged or allowed any discrimination obnoxious to these amendments. And her judicial decisions have been in keeping with her legislation for she accepts and respects the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as authority in all matters of which it has the ultimate cognizance. See opinion by Ruffin J. in Oldham vs. First National Bank of Wilmington, just delivered.

The legislation of the state charges the "County Commissioners" with the selection of the jury lists, only prescribing that they are to be chosen from the tax returns of the preceding year, of those who have paid their taxes, and are freeholders of good moral character and of sufficient intelligence, and they are charged annually to scrutinize the lists and diligently enquire whether *any person qualified* to be jurors are omitted. Battle's Revisal C. C. P. chapter 3 sections 229 A. and D.

Whatever is therefore done by her subordinate agents which discriminates against a class is in contravention of her laws.

With these preliminary observations, histories and citations in view, I proceed to answer your questions.

1st. While the 14th amendment nowhere expresses any right in a colored man to sit on a jury in a state Court, nor any right of colored citizens to be tried by their own race in part or in whole, or to have his cause if civil so tried; it clearly implies an immunity or right, most valuable to the colored race, the right to be exempt from unfriendly legislation or action against them on account of race or color, such as discriminations implying inferiority in civil society, whereby the security of their enjoyment of the right, which others enjoy is lessened, and if the state were to pass a law by her legislature restricting the selection of juries to white persons, it would be void because unconstitutional.

And if she by her legislative department cannot make such discrimination, no more can she by her judicial, and still less can any of her agents acting judicially or ministerially, do so by a misuse of her authority.

In exparte Virginia, Mr. Justice Strong delivering the opinion of the court said: "A state acts by its legislative, executive or judicial authorities, it can act in no other way. The constitutional provisions therefore must mean that no agency of the state, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are executed shall deny to any person with in its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," and, "whoever by virtue of public position under a state government denies to one, or a class, the equal protection of the laws violates the constitutional inhibition. This must be, or the constitutional prohibition has no meaning."

The colored people, therefore, parties to trials, involving their lives, liberty or property, have a right to claim, and will be protected in the claim, that in the selection of jurors who are to pass upon their rights, there shall be no exclusion of their race, and no discrimination against them because of their color; and the county commissioners cannot altogether exclude colored citizens without hazarding the presumption that it is because of race and color.

II. Your second question is answered in the declarations which I have already quoted from the state Constitution. That the United States Constitution in all its parts and the laws of Congress in pursuance thereof have binding force on the state officials is emphasized in the fact, that as to very many of them and among them the county commissioners, they are required to take the oath to support this Constitution as a qualification to hold the office.

III. There can be no doubt that a personal responsibility attaches to any officer of the state who commits an infraction of these provisions of the National Constitution, and they are liable to indictment and fine in the District or Circuit Court of the United States.

The three amendments have not been left to be self executing, appropriate legislation has been had for their enforcement.

By the act of Congress of 1st March, 1875, 18 stat. pt. 3-336, it is provided substantially that no citizen who possesses other qualification (that is in North Carolina, who is of moral character and sufficiently intelligent and has paid his taxes), shall be disqualified as a juror on account of race or color, and any officer charged with the duty of selecting or summoning jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

A case arising under this act has already been before the Supreme Court of the United States and its constitutionality has been adjudicated, and its construction defined.

A Judge of a county court of Virginia charged with the selection of juries for service in the court of Pittsylvania county, was indicted in the District Court of the United States for excluding and failing to select colored citizens to serve as jurors, because of their race and color. Being arrested, and in custody he presented a petition to the Supreme Court at Washington for habeas corpus, and certiorari, and on the hearing alleged that the District Court had no jurisdiction of the matter charged against him, that the indictment laid no accusation of a punishable offence, and that his imprisonment was unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, or any law passed in pursuance thereof, and was in violation of his rights, and those of the state of Virginia: and the state petitioned also, setting up that she was deprived of her judicial officer, and both the petitions prayed his discharge.

The Supreme Court held,

1st. That the act of the 1st March, 1875, is constitutional.

2d. That no agency of the state in any of its departments shall violate the amendments 13th, 14th, above recited, or the acts of Congress intended to enforce their provisions.

3d. That they, the amendments, were intended to secure equal rights to all persons and that Congress was vested with power to enforce them by appropriate legislation acting on the persons who are the agents of the state.

4th. That such officer as is charged with the selection of juries in so acting, acts ministerially, and although he derives his authority from the state, is bound to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States. Ex parte va. 10 Otto 340.

It follows that if the county commissioners who are charged to make the jury lists, fail to place the names of colored citizens on the lists and exclude them therefrom on account of race or color, that they are amenable to indictment under this act of Congress, in either the District or Circuit Court of the United States, and to be fined on conviction, not more than $5,000.

What will be regarded as evidence of the motive for such exclusion, may be inferred from the language of Justice Harlan in Neal vs. Delaware. He says: "The showing thus made * * * that no colored citizen has ever been summoned as a juror in the courts of the state * * * presents a prima facie case of denial by the officers charged with the selection of juries, of that equality of protection which has been secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Public officers might well contemplate with anxiety that conviction and fine await upon a presumption, arising from habitual omission alone, for a prima facie case is one sufficient till disproved. State vs Patton, 5 Ired. 180-84.

Besides this such action is a violation of the spirit of the state laws, which may be punished at the instance of the state for one act may be an offense against both governments. Moore vs. Illinois 14 How 13.

It is manifest that injurious consequences to the general public must flow out of this disregard of official duty.

So long as this state of things continues, the revisory jurisdiction of the federal courts over state prosecutions is invited, and must follow, and if there be aught in the attenuated idea of state rights, remaining for preservation, it should be the maintenance in the state tribunals of absolute and ultimate control of criminal prosecutions, for offences against the state. But this cannot be and ought not to be, if the state through her agents couples with the administration of her laws a violation of the supreme law of the Republic.—For I doubt not that on indictments and trials of colored men in these counties where these exclusions occur, this action of the commissioners opens occasion for writs of error from the Supreme Court of the United States.

Besides the act of 1st March, 1875, Congress has further enacted that within the jurisdiction of the United States all persons shall have the same right in every state to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceeding for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind and no other. U. S. Rev. Stat. sects. 1797-98.

The object and effect of these statutes are to place the colored race as to their civil rights on the same plane with the whites, to prescribe an exact equality of right and responsibility for all citizens alike, and to enforce the prohibition of the 14th amendment that no state shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.

As a further method of protection and enforcement Congress passed the act found in sec. 641, allowing the removal of civil suits or prosecutions to the federal courts, when for any cause a person is denied, or cannot enforce in the state tribunals any rights secured to him by any law providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States. The constitutionality of these acts has been recognized. Tennessee vs. Davis, 10 Otto 259.

In this case the court took occasion to approve our case of the State vs. Hoskins, and draw from Justice Reade's opinion much both of reasoning and citation.

The Legislature of West Virginia had by enactment limited the selection of jurors to the *white* males. One Strander being accused of felony in one of her courts petitioned for removal under 641, because of the exclusion of his race on account of their color under the legislative statute.

And the Supreme Court held the statute void and section 641 constitutional, and that by the latter the removal into the federal courts was authorized and the prosecution put and end to in the state courts. Strander vs. West Virginia, 10 Otto 303.

In Virginia the legislation in this matter, like our own, has been in conformity with the National Constitution, but certain of her judicial officers had in selecting juries excluded colored citizens altogether and constantly.

Two negroes being indicted for murder in Patrick county, filed their petition for removal to the federal court under 641, because of the action of the Judge charged with the selection of the juries, and the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was held that section 641 did not apply to that case, because by the terms of the act it was directed to a denial of the right to equal protection of the law, or inability to enforce them resulting from the Constitution or law of a state, and inasmuch as in Virginia the Constitution and laws authorized no such exclusion, removal was not the proper remedy. Virginia vs. Rives, 10 Otto 319.

But the court also held that the constitutional provision is broader than those of section 641, and that it may act when subordinate agents of the state either executive or judicial, criminally misuse the state law to deny the equal protection of the laws, which the United States Constitution enjoins, and that this action will be exerted in the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of error to the state court, over whose judgment it will assume supervision. Virginia vs. Rives, 10 Otto 319.

Accordingly one Neal being indicted for a capital felony and on trial in the court of Oyer and Terminer of Newcastle county, Delaware, petitioned to remove his cause to the federal court, for the reason that by the law of Delaware, and by the action of her officers, jurors were selected wholly of whites, and colored men were altogether excluded on account of their color: and that the panel of grand jurors who found the bill had been so constituted. The petition was denied, and the trial proceeded with. The prisoner then moved to quash the panel and the indictment, because the levy court in selecting persons to serve on the grand jury had excluded all colored men because of their race or color. This motion was refused and exception taken, the trial proceeded to conviction and judgment of death against the prisoner.

On a writ of error to the court of Oyer and Terminer of Newcastle, the Supreme Court of the United States held,

1st. That the Constitution and laws of Delaware did not contravene those of the United States in the matter before the court, and therefore there was no error in denying the petition of the prisoner to remove his cause.

2d. That the exclusion of the colored men, because of their race or color, by the jury Commissioners, though without authority from the state laws, was a violation of the prisoners rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States which the trial court should have redressed.

3d. That the remedy for such error in the state court is to be found in the revisory power of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Justice Harlan, speaking for the court said: "The action of these officers (the jury commissioners) in the premises is to be deemed the act of the state and the refusal of the state court to redress the wrong by them committed was a denial of a right secured to the prisoner by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The judgment of the court of Oyer and Terminer of the state of Delaware was reversed, with directions to set aside the verdict as also the order denying the motion to quash. Neal vs. Delaware, 13th Otto 370, 397-98.

It is thus seen that by the action of those state officers the ultimate control of criminal prosecutions in the state court is surrendered to the revisory jurisdiction of the federal tribunals, and the general government becomes the practical protector of the rights of the citizen, which the state ought jealously to guard.

Nor is this the worst evil to grow out of the action of the county officials. It entails upon the counties the inconvenience of delay in the administration of justice, and heavy expense incident to the transfer of cases into the federal courts, and unless ended it will assuredly bring about much more rigorous and stringent enforcement measures than we have yet been obliged to submit to at the hands of Congress.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. K. McRAE.

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got me a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.—*Home Journal.*

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTE
Wilmington, N. C., May 15

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 15th, 1880, at 6:
Passenger Trains on the W. & W.
road will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot, at........
Arrive at Weldon at........
Leave Weldon at........
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St.
Depot at........

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot at........
Arrive at Weldon........
Leave Weldon........
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street
Depot........

Train No. 40 South will stop at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:[illegible] Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 6:30 A. M. daily and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Supt.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 15-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER MAY 11, 18
P. M., the following Passenger
will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington........
Leave Florence........
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction........
Arrive at Columbia........
Leave Columbia........
Leave C. C. & A. Junction........
Leave Florence at........
Arrive at Wilmington........

Night Mail and Passenger Train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 43 East.

Leave Wilmington........
Arrive at Florence........
Leave Florence........
Arrive at Wilmington........

[illegible]

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 15-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC 4, 1881

Fish Culture in North Carolina

We find in a recent number of the *Sea World and Fishing Gazette*, published in New York, an interesting paper on fish culture in North Carolina, by Mr. S. G. Worth, Superintendent of fish and fisheries in that state. A few extracts may be interesting to our readers, especially as the artificial propagation of fish is receiving increased attention in our own state.

The Board of Agriculture was created in North Carolina in March 1876, and the work of fish culture was undertaken very soon thereafter. Operations in shad hatching were first undertaken on the Neuse, but little was done that year although some 500,000 young shad were planted.

The second step taken was the erection of a salmon hatchery on the Swannanoa river in Buncombe county. Mr. W. F. Page, of Lynchburg, Va., superintended this work and succeeded in planting some 234,000 fishes with small loss. In the year 1878 Mr. Worth was installed as Fish Commissioner and undertook the work of shad hatching on the Albemarle Sound in connection with the United States Fish Commissioner and like officials from the states of Maryland and Virginia, a joint subscription of funds having been applied to that work. As the fishes were hatched out, they were distributed to the Commissioners of the several states represented, and North Carolina received as her share something more than 3,000,000.

The same place was adopted in the following year and good results obtained. The fishes were hatched out in the sound and carried to Franklin depot on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, where they were placed in large cans and given to the representatives of the several states, for proper distribution. Indeed a great many eggs were hatched on board a United States vessel at Franklin, and the writer of this article had the good fortune to witness the operation.

1880 the appropriation for the United States Commission was so delayed that no operations were undertaken on the Albemarle. When we received a final answer that they would be unable to come, we assumed the undertaking of collecting, hatching and distributing. Within forty-five days an order was given and a hatchery perfected. It contains a four and a half horse power boiler and engine, two powerful force pumps run by steam, and 28 hatching cones with a weekly capacity of 4,000,000 eggs. The buildings is of rough plank, 25 by 30 feet, single story. All meals are served and eaten in the building and the corps sleep in hammocks and on cots in the simplest style, above the machinery. The entire hatchery and fixtures cost less than $1,500. The engine was steamed up on April 14, and the pumps worked 27 days and nights without an hour's interruption. There was a working force of 16 men. The hauls occurring every six hours at two fisheries two miles distant, the hatching cones were filled to the utmost capacity, and were empty only at the close. Messengers returning from shipments were supplied with other cans of fish at the steamer's landing, and turned back on the railroads, so that for more than a week at a time they were absent from camp. The point at which this work is done is Avoca, the home of Dr. W. R. Capehart. The waters of the Albemarle are here fresh and six miles wide. The seines used for fishing are 1¼ to 1½ miles long, most of them are shot from two 50 feet boats, manned by ten oarsmen each. With long ropes they are then hauled ashore by horse power and windlasses—some, however, are carried out by steamers and hauled in on drums by two engines ashore.—The annual shad yield in the sound is about 1,000,000.

In 1881 a fine work has been accomplished. With 800,000 fishes furnished by the new U. S. steamer Fish Hawk, the North Carolina planting foots up 5,545,000. "The work is really twice as good as that of 1880," says Dr. Worth, "showing above all things that we are in a line of progression. In 1880 we took eggs over a period of 26 days, and in 1881 we took eggs but 14 days. In 1880 we lost in hatching half the eggs we took, and in 1881 we lost only 18½ per cent. In 1880 we had a working force of 16 hands, and in 1881 we had a working force of 9."—*Richmond, Va., Industrial South.*

We have received so many letters inquiring about the Judicial Districts of the state that we publish below the list:

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico and Beaufort.

Second District—Wake, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, Bertie, Martin and Craven.

Third District—Nash, Wilson Pitt, Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover and Pender.

Fourth District—Harnett, Moore, Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Cumberland and Johnston.

Fifth District—Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Granville, Person, Caswell and Rockingham.

Sixth District—Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Union, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleaveland, Rutherford and Polk.

Seventh District—Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson and Rowan.

Eighth District—Catawba, Burke, McDowell, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Caldwell, Alexander and Iredell.

Ninth District—[illegible] Burke, Madison, [illegible] Macon, Clay, Graham and Cherokee.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the overwhelming defeat of the Prohibition Bill, at the election in August last.

The passage of this Bill was an extraordinary piece of legislation, and presented an emergency both sudden and serious. The issue thus forced upon the people was without precedent; and after considering the Bill in all its bearings, this Committee deemed it their duty to have recourse to the power inherent in organizations of this character, and thereupon they issued an Address assigning reasons why the Prohibition Bill should not be ratified by a vote of the people. This action was at once denounced as beyond the authority of the Committee and of no binding force. Even if there was honesty of opinion and purity of motive with those who denied the power of the Committee to issue such an Address, this question is no longer debateable. Past events has shown that the action of the Committee was timely and wise, and that great good has resulted thereform. However decided the opinion may have been that the Committee acted without authority, their action should now be accepted as within the scope and authority of their undefined powers. Withholding less than this would be to surrender all that has been gained by said action, and would put the Committee in the position of having wilfully assumed power that did not rightfully belong to them. Honest difference of opinion cannot have proceeded to this extent, and whatever may be the future final decision of this question of power, the vote of the people proved that the Committee only formulated the judgment of the masses, and were correct in their view of the measure.

The efforts to establish popular government in North Carolina, as evidenced by the "Western Address," issued many years before the war, demanding that the people should be allowed to elect every officer clothed with a portion of the sovereignty of the state, culminated in the adoption of the constitution of 1868. By this constitution the County Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, township officers, and all the Judges and officers of the Courts, were elected by the people. Since the Act of the Legislature passed in 1877, known as "the County government Act," the people have been deprived of the election of these officers and the Legislature has usurped the power that rightfully belongs to the people; and for four years Justices of the Peace have been elected by the Legislature, County Commissioners have been elected by the Justices of the Peace, and Judges, Clerks and other officers of special and inferior Courts have been elected by the Legislature. Reasons for this action which checked the consciences of members of the Legislature were hostile to the rights of the people and have long since ceased to exist. The necessary and legitimate result of this taking of power from the multitude and conferring upon a prescribed few, was the enactment of the Prohibition Bill. Before the election in August, and during the agitation of the Prohibition question, the Commissioners of a number of counties followed the example of higher authority and arrogated to themselves the rights of the people, and declined to issue license to men who desired to engage in a business hoary with age and legalized by the state and nation. This was rank usurpation—fomented and brought about by the fact that the Commissioners are not the servants of the people because they are not removable from office by the people for malfeasance of this character. The disastrous defeat of the Prohibition Bill put a sudden stoppage to this summary action of irresponsible County Commissioners. THE people are to rule this state through a free vote and fair count. The right of the people to elect every officer provided for by the Constitution and the laws of the state is not a party question. It is an inherent right—inseparable from manhood suffrage—and is founded in the hearts and consciences of the good and lawful men of every commonwealth. The denial of this right is a direct attack upon the honesty and integrity of the people, and is a pungent admission that the people of North Carolina are dishonest by nature, corrupt by education, and are incapable of governing themselves.

Past events growing out of the present un-Democratic system of county and township governments, must have convinced every discriminating man that the time has come, when, without regard to other questions of political difference, the people as a mass—not as Democrats—nor as Republicans,—must form an alliance—join hands with each other—and restore the election of all officers of the people. The only way to attain this object is by electing the friends of this principle of popular governments to the Legislature at the election in November 1882. This great work of Reform must be accomplished at the session of the General Assembly to be held in January 1883. A further postponement will invite the [illegible] of the people to new assaults upon popular government [illegible] and people [illegible] and sleep upon their rights, and do not take their own affairs into [illegible] turn to the primitive method of a People's government as set forth in the "Western Address," and as embodied in the constitution of 1868. The people have submitted quietly to the destruction of the county government system, and having refused during the past four years to disregard party ties and make a combined effort to repeal the Act of 1877, and re-organize the county governments in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of 1868, the Legislature, at its session last winter, followed the example of its immediate predecessor, and in its war upon the rights of the people, proceeded to the extremity of making an attack upon Personal Liberty, and attempted to destroy the business and property of private citizens, by the passage of the Prohibition Bill.

Necessarily the issued raised by the passage of the Prohibition Bill is one of Personal Liberty. Like the denial of the right of electing county officers by the people, the Prohibition question affects every citizen of the state. Both are based upon a contemptuous disregard of the natural rights of the people. Fortunately the attack upon Personal Liberty and Private Property as embraced in the Prohibition Bill, did not succeed;—but it must not be assumed because of the unprecedented majority against the Prohibition Bill, that the contest is finally ended. And he who is opposed to local self-government,—he who is against the people and in favor of a government by a favored few, must be compelled by the refusing of the masses to take position, so that it may be known whether he is FOR or AGAINST the people. All citizens of whatever party, are interested in the permanent success of govermental reorganization which promises to explode the close corporation existing in each General Assembly, and which will certainly take the control of townships and counties out of the hands of the "bosses" and "jugglers," and restore it to the mass of voters, and retire the tainted adherents of this vicious and corrupt system to swift and unending oblivion.

We therefore cordially invite the citizens of North Carolina, irrespective of past party affiliations, to unite on this great question—one of the common battle grounds for Personal Liberty and for the accumulation and protection of private property.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

J. J. MOTT, Chairman.
J. C. L. HARRIS, Secretary.
October 15, 1881.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE,)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No 1, R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and O M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 434, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 67, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1. meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday eveneing of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between Front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts.

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

THE
METROPOLITAN HOUSE,
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Board and Lodging furnished $1.00 per day.

Meals at all hours—15 to 35 cents, as per order.

Oysters in season, and in every style.

Choice tables, furnished in everything the market affords.

The traveling public attended, and meals sent to any part of the city desired at short notice.

Polite and attentive waiters always in attendance.

Cart-yard also connected with the House. Families furnished at their residences with meals, daily. Orders by Postal Card for meals received; charge, delivered, 30 cts.

RATES FOR FAMILIES.

One person, 2 meals a day, per week.... $2.75

[illegible]

We invite our patrons to examine our cooking department daily, as to its cleanliness, &c.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, (formerly of the National and Commercial Hotels) Caterer and Cook.

ROBERT JACKSON, Porter and Head Waiter.

Located in the centre of the City, on Market street, between Second and Third, Wilmington, N. C. JOS. C. HILL, Proprietor.

SEND [illegible]

PIANOS & ORGANS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,
32 Market St.

oct 19— Sign of the Show Case.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg Co., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

april 24-4w

HOP BITTERS,

cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidney and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and especially Female complaints. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other. Send for circular. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont. oct 16-4w

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Any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. oct 16-4w

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EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINES
may 22-4w

THE TANITE CO. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa.

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$100 A MONTH to business men agents and ladies taking orders for the life of Jefferson Davis, by Wm. F. Sanford, LL.D., of Alabama, including a full history of the Lost Cause. Illustrated. Now ready. Send for particulars. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 757 Broadway, New York. apr 24-4w

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1784 SEEDS ARE THE BEST 1881
[illegible] DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

A book of rare originality, entitled
PRACTICAL LIFE.
[illegible]

CUTICURA [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NATIONAL REUPBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

It is devoted to News, Politics, and General information. It is the

BEST NEWSPAPER!

published at the seat of Government, and in all matters pertaining to Governmental, Political, and Social affairs at the National Capital is superior to the leading dailies of other chief cities of the Union.

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During the sessions of Congress it will furnish a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete and reliable information of the official doings in the various Executive Departments.

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A faithful record will be given of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, assignments, and other matters of interest connected with the Army and Navy.

In politics it will, as hitherto, be

REPUBLICAN.

and will advocate in a fearless and independent manner what shall appear to be for the best interests of the country.

It will furnish a record of the interesting social events of the day, making its Society Department a special feature. The location of THE REPUBLICAN gives it superior facilities for presenting to its readers faithful reports of all that occurs at the national centre of Literature, Science, and Art, while its intercourse with public men enables it to make a special feature of the Social and Political Events and Gossip peculiar to the National Capital. In Telegraphic Communications with all parts of the world reached by the wires, and will contain each day a full record of the latest occurrences abroad as well as at home. Its Special Correspondence from all parts of the world will be an interesting feature. In its editorials and its Foreign, Domestic, and City News, the management intend to maintain the high standard already achieved, and make such improvements as may from time to time be suggested by the requirements of a first-class newspaper.

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WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

will be a current history of the times, which no one can afford to do without.

A large amount of space will be devoted especially to the Agricultural and Producing Interests of the Country—the facilities of constant communication with the Officials of the Agricultural Bureau, enabling it to place before its readers all matters of information earlier and in better shape than any other weekly paper in the Country

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Ten Copies or more to one address, each 1.00

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
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NASBY IN EUROPE.

May 14th Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby) will sail for Europe, for the purpose of contributing a series of Letters to the TOLEDO BLADE. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.

They will be written in Mr. Nasby's peculiar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.

THE
Toledo Weekly Blade

is the LARGEST Political and Family paper in the United States, and in addition to this feature, contains a dozen others, known to and approved by a majority of the families in every State and Territory.

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Every subscriber to the BLADE, during the publication of Mr. Locke's European Letters, for either three or six months, will receive free of charge a splendid

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in size and style similar to the one of President Garfield which we issued last summer. This portrait in the picture stores would sell for 50 cts. It will not be put upon the market at all, and can only be had by subscribers to the BLADE.

Those desiring these letters complete and the portrait, will do well to send their orders early. We shall print an extra edition, to be able to send back numbers, but the supply will doubtless be exhausted in a month. Send your orders immediately.

Specimen copies of the BLADE mailed to any address upon application. Send your subscription at once. Address

BLADE CO.,
Toledo, O.

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True to name. [illegible]
F. E. McALLISTER, 29 Fulton st, N. Y. [illegible]

TEACHERS WANTED [illegible] per month. [illegible] For particulars address
J. C. McCURDY & CO.,
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BEST business you can engage in. [illegible]

REMOVAL OF LAW OFFICE

I HAVE REMOVED MY OFFICE to [illegible]
J. I. MACKEY?, Attorney-at-Law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WONDERFUL REMEDIES

OF THE LATE FLORA AND CATHARINE McDonald, of Bladen County, can be found at Harry Lodge's Grocery Store in this city, and at Sedberry's Drug Store in Fayetteville, N. C. The Pain Exterminator cures Diphtheria, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Corns and Frost-bite. This celebrated medicine can be recommended by everybody in Bladen County. The money will be refunded unless the Exterminator gives satisfaction.

ALEX. & M. McDONALD,
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By permission we refer to the following letter:

HOLLY SHELTER,
Sampson Co., N. C., Feb. 7, 1881.

I certify with pleasure that M. McDonald has cured me of an eating cancer. And any one suffering with such a terrible disease will do well to see him. For further information apply to me.

JESSE TEW.

march 27 1881 tf

D. M. DART!

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

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CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,
Water Closets,
Wash Stands,
Pumps of all descriptions,
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Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
december 21 tf

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Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

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Apply to
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Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

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WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS [illegible] at short notice. [illegible]

$300 [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A full stock always on hand, consisting in part of

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Meats, Smoked and D. S.
Mackerel,
Flour, all grades,
Meal, water-groun
Potatoes, Northern I
Cider,
Sugar, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated.
A's and Yellows,
Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio, all grades,
Molasses and Syrups,
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, all grades,
Nails,
Appolinaris Mineral Water, fresh arrival,
Sea-form, Sterling, Patapsco, and other brands of Baking Powders,
Soaps, laundry and to let,
Starch, &c., &c.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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aug 15 tf

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(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
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$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR or $5 to $20 a day in you own locality No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making was ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up pourmind for yourself.—Address GEORGE STINSON & CO, Portlandain Me

august 10-1y

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates.—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

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SANFORD'S

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Costiveness, and other Disorders.

LIVER

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

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The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

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Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, jewelry and chronometers, and also to do hard solder work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attend to. apl 11 1y.

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co. Augusta, Me.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Me.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1881

Charles Stephens, a colored man of this city, who has been at work for Mr. A. V. Horrell, in Pender county, getting out timber for several months, had a stick of timber to roll on his foot on Wednesday last, which mashed it very badly. Mr. Horrell says he does not think any bones were broken.

The meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, to be held next Monday and Tuesday, is a very important one. A statement of the operations of the year is to be made by the Board, and perhaps published by them: The bonds of all county officers will be received on that occasion, and the Board of Education will appoint School Committeemen for the ensuing year.

A colored child, a boy, about two months old, was found last Monday night at the door of the residence of a colored man by the name of Moore, residing on the corner of Market and Eleventh streets. The child was in a basket and there was found with it $2 in money and a lot of material for making clothes. It was kindly taken in and will be cared for.

Messrs. Altaffer, Price & Co. have recently made some improvements to their sash and blind factory, at the foot of Walnut street. They have extended their building, the addition being 21x 44 feet, and in this is to be located the glazing department, where the glasses are kept and fitted to the sashes. The office of the factory has also been removed from Nutt street, near Red Cross, and located in the mill yard near the factory.

Rev. Jos. G. Fry, who has had charge of St. Stephen's Church (colored) has been made Elder of the Raleigh district, and Rev. Mr. Thomas is sent to St. Stephen's in place of Mr. Fry. Rev. C. Sampson has been made Elder of this district. Rev. B. W. Morris has again been sent here, he is in charge of Mt. Zion Church. Rev. Henry Tucker has charge the coming year of Meares' Bluff Church, and Rev. Ed. Robinson of Mt. Olive Church, in this city.

The Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y., of which Messrs. Jno. W. Gordon & Bro. are the agents here, has decided to withdraw from North Carolina, and its agents have been instructed to cease work for the company. All policies in force are good till expiration. The state law will not allow the Company's $10,000 deposit in Raleigh to be withdrawn as long as the Company has any policies in force in the state.

The POST is the best advertising medium in the state; it has a wider circulation than any five papers in North Carolina. There is not a county but receives from five to five hundred copies, and are taken by the most substantial citizens in the state, Republicans and Democrats, white and colored, receive it. If our merchants advertise for customers, to sell goods, our columns are more valuable to them than any ten papers in the state. If they advertise through charity for the paper we do not solicit their patronage.

DEATH OF MR. W. A. PATTERSON.—Mr. William A. Patterson, senior member of the firm of Patterson & Hicks, died last Wednesnay morning at the residence of Mr. W. H. McRary, in this city. Mr. Patterson had been a sufferer for a long time from consumption, the disease which terminated his life. He was a native of Person county, but has been a resident of Wilmington for 25 years, having been employed previous to and for a few years since the war as bookkeeper in the office of Messrs. W. H. McRary & Co. He was unmarried, and about 40 years of age

JEWISH FAIR.—We are pleased to learn that our friends of the Jewish congregation intend holding a Fair, beginning on Tuesday, the 27th of December, for four nights, in aid of their Temple. Committees have been appointed and from what we hear it will be on a grand scale, and as there is ample assurance that it will be, we hope that our citizens, without distinction, will aid and patronize them liberally, as this is the first time they have made such an undertaking, and our Wilmington Israelites have ever been ready to contribute to and aid at all times our Churches and beneficial institutions. They have our heartiest wishes for success.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all the elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the POST.

M. E. CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments for the ensuing year, were announced by the Bishop in Conference on Monday previous to adjournment.

Fayetteville District—Presiding Elder, L I Hendron.

Fayetteville—J R Brooks.
Cumberland—C M Gentry.
Lumberton—A P Tyre.
Robeson—M W Boyles.
Laurenburg—J W North.
St. John's—T W Guthrie
Rockingham Station—J B Bobbitt.
Rockingham Circuit—Supplied by S O Pharr.
Mount Gilead—C M Pepper.
Pekin—F L Townsend.
Montgomery—W S Hales.
Carthage—J R Scroggs.
Buckhorn—A M Loe and I W Avent.
Jonesboro—J J Carden.
Ashepole Mission—W S Chafin.
Jonesboro High School—To be supplied.

Wilmington District—Presiding Elder, R O Burton.

Front Street—F H Wood.
Fifth Street—T P Ricaud.
Topsail—W I Hull.
Duplin—A D Betts.
Clinton—J E Thompson, E Schulken.
Cokesbury—J C Crisp.
Coharie Mission—Z T Harrison.
Bladen—F A Bishop.
Elizabethtown—G Hardison.
Whiteville—J W Puett.
Waccamaw Mission—J T Browning.
Smithville—W B North.
Brunswick—J T Kendall.
Onslow—R L Warlick.

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The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* in the prize puzzle department of their *Monthly* for December offer the following easy way for some one to make $20.00:

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WILMINGTON MARKETS.

November 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened with a firm feeling, and the price quickly advanced from 52½ cents, the closing quotation on Friday, to 53½ cents, at which figure 350 casks changed hands, when there was a still further advance, 180 casks selling at 54 cents, closing strong.

ROSIN.—Market quiet at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with small sales at quotations.

TAR.—Firm at $2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 50 for Hard, $3 75 for Yellow Dip and $3 00 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 11⅛ cents per lb for Middling, closing quiet and steady. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8⅝	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Low Middling	10 15-16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling	11⅜	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1460	bales
Spirits Turpentine	268	casks
Rosin,	1368	bbls
Tar,	202	bbls
Crude Turpentine.	271	bbls

November 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at Saturday's closing quotations, 225 casks having changed hands at 54 cents per gallon, closing steady.

ROSIN.—The market opened steady at $1 75 for Strained, and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at $1 80, closing quiet.

TAR.—Firm at $2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 50 for Hard, $3 75 for Yellow Dip and $3 00 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of [illegible] bales on a basis of 11⅛ cents per lb for Middling, the market closing steady. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8⅝	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" " "
Low Middling,	10 15-16	" " "
Middling	11⅛	" " "
Good Middling.	11⅜	" " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1473	bales
Spirits turpentine,	300	casks
Rosin,	1587	bbls
Tar,	158	"
Crude turpentine.	451	"

November 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 54 cents per gallon bid, but without reported transactions.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at $1 80.

TAR.—Firm at $2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market strong at $2 50 for Hard, $4 00 for Yellow Dip and $3 20 per bbl for Virgin; being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 11⅜ cents per lb for Middling, the market closing firm. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8⅝	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10	" "
Low Middling,	10 15-16	" "
Middling,	11⅜	" "
Good Middling.	11⅝	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1433	bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	233	casks.
Rosin,	888	bbls.
Tar,	125	"
Crude turpentine.	452	"

November 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 54 cents per gallon, with sales of 300 casks at that price, closing quiet, partly in consequence of the large receipts.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR.—Firm at $2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE--Market quoted firm at $2 50 for Hard, $4 00 for Yellow Dip and $3 20 per bbl for Virgin; being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin. Later we hear of 250 bbls offered on the market at above figures without buyers.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 11 7-16 cents per lb for Middling, the market closing steady. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 1-16	" "
Low Middling,	11	" "
Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Good Middling,	11 13-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1642	bales
Spirits turpentine	650	casks
Rosin	1460	bbls
Tar,	226	bbls
Crude turpentine	127	bbls

December 1.

SPIRITS TURPETINNE.—The market was dull at 54 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, but nothing doing.

TAR.—Firm at $2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE--Market quoted firm at $2 50 for Hard, $3 75 for Yellow Dip and $3 00 per bbl for Virgin; being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 11 7-16 cents per lb for Middling, and 500 do on a basis of 11½ cents per lb for Middling. Market firm. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1-16	" "
Low Middling,	11	" "
Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Good Middling.	11 13-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1065	bales
Spirits Turpentine	278	casks
Rosin,	1761	bbls
Tar,	186	bbls
Crude Turpentine	612	bbls

December 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quiet at 52½ cents per gallon, with no sales to report, being a decline of 1½ cents since last reports.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 80 for Strained and $1 85 for Good Strained, being an advance of 5 cents on each grade since last reports.

TAR.—Firmer at $2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 50 for Hard, $3 75 for Yellow Dip and $3 00 per bbl for Virgin; being a reduction of one fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 11½ cents per lb for Middling. Market closing dull. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordnary,	8⅝	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10½	" "
Low Middling,	11 1-16	" "
Middling,	11½	" "
Good Middling.	11⅞	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1445	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	275	casks
Rosin,	1499	bbls
Tar,	336	bbls
Crude Turpentine.	372	bbls

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nov 6—tf

Sale of Real Estate—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Samuel Blumenthal and wife, Henrietta, to H. Brunhild & Bro., on the 19th day of May, 1880, and registered in the Records of New Hanover County, in Book P. P. P., page 559, et seq; the undersigned will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1881, the following piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Wilmington, in the County of New Hanover, and State of North Carolina, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on Fourth street, the Northwest corner of a lot formerly owned by the widow of R. H. Cowan, deceased, running thence Eastwardly with Mrs. Cowan's line parallel with Chestnut street 165 feet to Henry VonGlahn's line, thence with his line Northwardly parallel with Fourth street 66 feet to Thomas Gardner's line, thence Westwardly with his line parallel with Chestnut street 165 feet to Fourth street, thence Southwardly with Fourth street to the beginning, being known as the Western half of lot No. 5, in Block 194 of Turner's plan of the Town of Wilmington.

H. BRUNHILD & BRO,
Mortgagees.

This 5th day of November, 1881.
nov 6 5t

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COMMENCING Sunday, AUG. 28, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

8:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford, Va. and Charleston.

11.50 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah, & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6:00 P. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).
7:20 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH.

4:15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va.

7:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).
3:30 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

5:00 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday.)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A. M. and Norfolk 12.25 P. M.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

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Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent.
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